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no doubt believes he is acting for the greatest good of socialism just as the more easy type of casuists believed themselves the best and most useful defenders of the Church. They did even prevent weak Christians from irreligion as Jaurès saves rich intellectuals and induces them to *take up shares in the party journals*."

In no two or three-page notice is it possible to criticise or even properly to "expose" this vigorous and fearless study. It is full of temperamental eccentricities which we have to tolerate if we would learn from it what it has to teach us. It is well translated.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS.

#### NEW BOOKS

LA CHESNAIS, P. G. *Le groupe socialiste du Reichstag et la déclaration de guerre*. (London: Colin. 1915. Pp. 101. 1s. 6d.)

KLEIN, H. H. *Bankrupting a great city (the story of New York)*. (New York: H. H. Klein, 154 Nassau St. 1915. Pp. 188. 75c.)

O'BRIEN, C. *Coöperative mills and bakeries*. (Dublin: The Plunkett House. 1915. Pp. 50. 6d.)

RADOLF, L. *Vaterland und Sozialdemokratie*. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. 1.50 M.)

RUCZKA, G. *Die russischen Sozialisten und der gegenwärtige Krieg*. (Vienna: J. Feith. 1915. Pp. iv, 79. 1 M.)

SAVOY, I. and TECK, M. O. *The A B C of socialism (including the A B C of economics)*. (Boston: Badger. 1915. Pp. 140. 50c.)

WHITE, B. *Letters from prison. Socialism a spiritual sunrise*. (Boston: Badger. 1915. Pp. 163. 25c.)

*Facts for socialists*. Twelfth edition, enlarged. (London: Fabian Society. 1915. 2d.)

*Municipally owned utility plants in the state of Ohio*. (Chicago: Public Service Pub. Co. 1915. Pp. 305-331.)

### Statistics and Its Methods

#### NEW BOOKS

BLEICHER, H. *Statistik. I. Allgemeines, Physikalische und Bevölkerungsstatistik*. (Leipzig: Göschel. 1915. Pp. 148. 0.90 M.)

BOWLEY, A. L. *The nature and purpose of the measurement of social phenomena*. (London: King. 1915. Pp. viii, 241. 3s. 6d.)

The title of this book suggests a scope very much more inclusive than is revealed by a perusal of the contents. The author recognizes this fact but states that the work is essentially a reproduction of five public lectures on this general subject and that the matter presented is intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive. The book actually deals with the measurement of those phenomena relating to the

population, occupation, and economic welfare of the people of the United Kingdom, but the principles laid down are, in most respects, equally applicable to similar studies conducted in other nations.

Some of the subjects discussed are: the best method of dividing geographical area for the purposes of enumerating the population; the classification of persons according to the occupation and industry in which they are engaged; the division of the population into economic families; the social classification of the population; the classification of families according to income; the nature of family income; the measurement of consumption; the definition of the standard of living; the relation of the minimum standards to poverty; the methods of measuring the economic progress of a nation. The difficulties and pitfalls which the investigator must avoid are pointed out with great clearness and while few direct rules are laid down, many necessary lines of procedure are pointed out in a more or less definite way.

The chief merit of Mr. Bowley's work lies in the fact that the topics covered are dealt with more specifically and definitely than in the writings of his predecessors and that the ideas presented are brought together and discussed as a unit rather than in scattered fragments. The style is pleasing and the presentation is decidedly lucid and yet scientific in its nature. Governmental officials engaged in statistical inquiries should find the work especially helpful. If many of our would-be social reformers were to carefully digest the later chapters, a larger degree of sanity and common-sense might be instilled into much of the current literature on such subjects as the minimum wage and the standard of living.

WILLFORD I. KING.

CORRIDORE, F. *Elementi di calcolo infinitesimale per gli studiosi di statistica*. (Rome: Ermanno Loescher e C. 1914. Pp. 78. 2 l.)

DIENER, R. *Das Problem des Arbeitspreisstatistik und seine Lösung mit Hilfe von Berufssterblichkeits- und Lohnstatistik*. Staats- und sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen, 184. (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1915. Pp. xxi, 84. 2.50 M.)

HENDERSON, R. *Mortality laws and statistics*. (New York: Wiley. 1915. Pp. iv, 111. \$1.25.)

To be reviewed.

KING, W. I. *The wealth and income of the people of the United States*. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xxiv, 278. \$1.50.)

To be reviewed.

*London statistics*. Vol. XXIV, 1913-14. (London: Wyman. 1915. 10s. 6d.)

*Statistical abstract of the British Empire, from 1899 to 1913*. (London: Wyman. 1915. 1s. 3d.)